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PER CASE 1 DOZ. BOTTLES \$57.00
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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AMMONIA
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Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
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as a Turkish Bath.

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LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1342]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [a2455]

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For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

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IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
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and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
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AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. [2349]

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Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday,
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Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [55]

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MARINE
SALVAGE
ENGINEERS.

THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE
MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT
SALVAGE MACHINERY.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [2265]

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LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
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SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Mondo, Kanada, Fujinotani, Mamoda, Mannoura, Onoura Otani,
Sashara Tanboku, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yanoikita, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

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HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
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Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY	****	Per Case.	\$22.50
"	***		20.00
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WHISKY, PALL MALL			20.00
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CASHMERES, VICUNAS, BLACK and BLUE SERGES, COVERTS, ULSTER-
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Dress Suitings of the VERY FINEST quality only. Fit Guaranteed.
All Orders receive the most careful and prompt attention, and are executed under the
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LOUNGE SUITS	from \$35	DRESS SUITS	from \$70
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OVERCOATS	45	TROUSERS (Cashmere)	15
RIDING BREECHES	15	FANCY VESTS	7

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a36]

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DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a129]

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PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in
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Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [a37]

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THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD. KOBE.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1905]

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PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c. &c.; and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2355]

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HONGKONG

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With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [52]

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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

AMONG others are the following:

- (1) Immediate acceptance and issue of Policy
No provisional acceptance or reference to
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DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents. [a1565-5]

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131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
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Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
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Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms. Elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
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Special Rates for Tourists.
Lunch Service for Guests.
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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

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Both Hotels under experienced European
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Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
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[a2035]

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as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (ex. Hongkong), daily to and
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[a241] **THE MANAGER.**

INTIMATION



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VERY OLD LIQUEUR
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WHISKY.A blend of the finest WHISKIES distilled
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VERY FINE AND MELLOW.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the BEST
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PER DOZEN - - - - \$16.50

The following are also recommended, and are
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A.—Thorne's Blend, \$12.00

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1905.

No one will accuse the Chinese with being too rapid in their actions towards obtaining some improvement in the administration of the internal affairs of the country. It has for a long time been announced that China was at last really going to do something in this direction which would astonish the world; and many who had long despaired of any good thing coming from Peking had a faint hope that happier days were about to dawn upon the Celestial Empire. At last something definite came out when it was announced that it had been determined that a Proclamation should be issued next China New Year in favour of introducing representative Government into the country in twelve years. The most captious of critics could hardly say that this was doing things in too great a hurry; and the Chinese, if they are at last bent upon some kind of reform, seem determined to keep up their reputation of acting on the golden principle of "festina lente." It is not surprising if some of a more sceptical disposition than the average should have grave fears that this announcement may be merely the Chinese way of again putting off action; but still there are signs that possibly there may be something in it, and that at last the long prophesied Chinese awakening is to take place. The declaration which has been made at least shows that the Chinese have been forced by circumstances to recognise that the question of internal reform is one which in some way must receive their practical attention; and that it cannot be shelved, as has hitherto been the case at Peking, as one quite beneath the dignity of the Celestial authorities to consider as within the range

of practical politics. No doubt the Peking Officials would gladly put aside the matter altogether, and simply dismiss so revolutionary an idea, as that of granting representation to the people, as utterly incompatible with the paternal system of Government with which China is blessed. Their idea would be to do something which would keep people quiet for a time, while the Government was actively engaged in doing as little as it could, a plan which at least has the advantage of giving the authorities a chance of getting out of the difficulty if from unexpected circumstances the opportunity of so doing should arise. The distance of time at which something in the way of representative Government is promised does not seem very encouraging; but still there is room to hope that circumstances will be such as to force the Government of China, in this instance, to adhere, at least to some extent, to their promises. Some improvement in the internal administration of the country is essential if China is to preserve her national independence, with a neighbour of such progressive tendencies as Japan close by. This fact cannot have escaped the notice of the officials; and it must be well known to them that the weak spot in their system is their inability to rely upon the masses; and the history of recent events in Japan ought to have made it apparent to them that the best (if, indeed, not the only) way of securing popular support is to give facilities for a reasonable amount of representation.

At first sight it might seem that the instincts of the Chinese were so much opposed to representative institutions that, even if the authorities desired to introduce them, a movement of the kind would be impossible. Such, however, will hardly be considered to be the case by those who have had an opportunity of studying Chinese institutions practically, and of judging of Chinese powers of organisation and administration, not from books, but from the actual facts. In theory, it might be supposed that the automatic instinct was that which most generally characterises the Chinese. The system of Government is based upon an extension of the idea of paternal authority, and passive obedience would seem to be the special habit that would be evolved from such a system of Government in the course of centuries. The Chinese, however, as existing in the present day, have by no means so blind a reverence for authority of an arbitrary character as might be supposed, while in a variety of directions they undoubtedly show capabilities of self-government, which are not ordinarily credited to them. In their village organisations and in the system of government by "hundreds" in force in their cities they show considerable administrative instincts, while their Guilds and other associations prove that they are able to unite for common objects, and to devise measures for general advantage within stated limits. This, of course, is the very germ of representative government; and if it be true that the Chinese intend to follow up the Japanese idea of improving upon these various existing associations, and working out from them a system of representation which will apply to the larger affairs of state, there is at least good reason to hope for satisfactory results. From what we know of Chinese powers of administration as displayed by them in many important directions in this Colony—such as some of their Commercial Companies, and to some extent also in the Legislative Council—we have good reason to believe in their power of governing by representation in minor matters. To apply this, without modification, to the larger affairs of state would, no doubt, be venturesome and might prove dangerous; but a careful study of the system in its less important forms, and the formation of a constitution on the basis of the facts thus in evidence, and a study of the best models in Europe and America, would in all probability lead to satisfactory results. It is this which (no doubt at the suggestion of Japan) the Chinese appear at the present time inclined to essay. Twelve years certainly appears a far-off date at which to hope for practical results; but still in a matter of this kind it is well not to move too rapidly. If, however, the Chinese are really in earnest, we may hope for substantial results at a much earlier date. There seems no doubt that at the present time the Chinese are taking definite steps to acquire a critical knowledge of foreign institutions, and if they are wise enough to adopt such knowledge to the wants of their country it is not beyond the range of hope that they may succeed in establishing some form of

representative government, which would undoubtedly go far to remove many of the difficulties under which the country has so long laboured.

Some Japanese troops have already returned, and more are on their way home.

Admiral Togo expects the *Mikasa* to be re-fitted before the present year expires.

Lieutenant H. D. Belgrave, 2nd R.W.K., has qualified, with distinction, in Musketry, first class.

It is reported that M. Ginsburg arrived at Nagasaki on his way to Yokohama, where he intends to re-open his office.

It is reported that the shock caused by the blowing up of the steamer *Chatham* in the Suez Canal was distinctly recorded by seismographic instruments at Sina. This will cause some to doubt the value of earthquake records.

A Peking telegram to the *N. C. Daily News* says:—Germany has concluded a Postal Agreement with China, by which all the German post offices along the line of the Shantung railway will be closed, and the business handed over to the Chinese Imperial Post Office.

At the Union Church Literary Club a Musical Evening, arranged by Mr. and Mrs. David Wood, will take place to-day, (Thursday,) at 9 p.m. when the National Songs of the Nations will be rendered and their history and origin explained. Mr. Geo. Gribble will take the choir.

The native composers and pressmen at the Government of India and Bengal Secretariat, numbering several thousands, are on strike. The Calcutta "Gazette" was suspended. Master printers and private pressmen threaten to look-out if they are not given time to consider the demands by the employees. There are signs of the strike spreading. It is believed to be a phase of the boycott movement.

The Shanghai Municipal Council was to entertain Dr. Kaappe (German Consul-General and Senior Consul) to a dinner to-day (2nd inst.) prior to his departure for home. Dr. Kaappe has not only been exceedingly popular among his own nationals but equally so among all the members of that cosmopolitan community and, during the short period of his office as Senior Consul, has done most efficient work.

Peking has fallen. A telegram received by the Shanghai mandarin reports that in the sham fight on the 24th instant a large detachment of the Southern Army by a strategic movement managed to penetrate the centre of the Northern Army, defeating the road to Peking, resulting in a retreat of the latter forces all along the line, and thereby giving the victory to the Southern Army.

A Chinese writer in a Shanghai contemporary says:—Chinese men hants in the United States have lately subscribed and sent to various associations in Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton the total sum of \$8,000 gold, to keep alive the agitation against the unjust clauses of the proposed Exclusion Treaty between China and the United States. The agitation must not be confounded with the boycott movement.

A New York telegram says:—Russia will establish two lines of steamships between Russian ports and New York and will endeavor in every way to win any trade which is possible in America. This line will be well equipped as passenger and freight carriers, and it is said that their brokers look forward to a large immigrant business, and that the Czar will favour the emigration of his people to the United States. This plan is the direct result of the peace conference and the warm admiration for America conceived by M. de Witte and the Czar. The former is now in St. Petersburg and gave the Czar such a glowing account of the wonders of the United States that the latter wants a closer intimacy to prevail. The taking off of the preventive tariffs on American goods into Russia has already created a brisk trade in certain lines of merchandise.

Engineering states that British steamers are still the safest to travel or ship goods by. The percentage of annual loss of British steamers is 1.19, and of sailing ships 2.35, while for the other nations that own over a million tons of steam shipping, namely Germany, the United States, Norway, France, Italy and the British Colonies, the percentage is 1.04. With a British fleet of 15,391,000 tons of steam and sailing vessels, the percentage of tonnage lost is 1.30, whereas Germany, with only 3,369,300 tons, has a percentage of 1.47; the United States, with 2,590,000 tons, a percentage of 2.00; France, with a fleet only a little more than one-tenth that of Great Britain—namely, 1,633,366 tons—has a percentage loss of 1.33; Norway, with 1,717,634 tons, a percentage loss of 2.19; and Italy, with 1,187,566 tons a percentage loss of 2.52.

CHINESE EMPEROR
UNRESTRAINED.

It appears that the sensational story of the confinement of the Chinese Emperor was not true after all. The *N. C. Daily News* has a telegram from Peking, on 26th October, saying:—The story of the imprisonment of the Emperor is proved to be baseless. After the bomb outrage there was some rumour of having an heir apparent appointed, and Princes Pu Lun and Tasi Chiu were mentioned as candidates. This gave rise to the story of the Emperor's imprisonment.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

AN AMENDE PROPRE.

SHANGHAI, 1st November.

The train incident is entirely settled.

The Governor of Nanking has apologised, restored the property, and punished the ringleader.

LORD CURZON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, 1st November.

Lord Curzon has been attacked with fever and his departure from India has been postponed.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

NEW CONSTITUTION SIGNED.

SANGUINARY CONFLICTS AND MUTINY
OF BLACK SEA SQUADRON.

LONDON, 31st Oct.

The new Constitution for Russia has been signed by the Czar at Peterhof.

It guarantees liberty of person and speech and permits formation of unions; grants an extended suffrage; and provides for the establishment of a Legislative Duma with Ministerial responsibility.

Count Witte is appointed Premier. Popular satisfaction with the Constitution is doubtful. Universal suffrage is demanded.

Sanguinary conflicts have occurred in many cities of the Empire, and the strikes continue.

It is reported that the Black Sea Squadron has mutinied and killed Admirals Birlof and Chuknin.

Some of the troops called upon to disperse riots have refused to fire.

Cossack atrocities are worse than heretofore.

LATER.

LONDON, 1st November.

The Tsar's manifesto is generally accepted, but extremists doubt its sincerity and demand a republic.

The strikes are weakening.

The position in Poland and Odessa is grave.

The revolt has spread to Helsingfors and M. Pobiedonostzoff has resigned.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]
THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, 30th October.

Telegrams from all parts of Russia are of the most gloomy description, but the day passed quietly in St. Petersburg. Moscow is isolated, and the Governor has issued a despairing appeal to the population for fidelity to the Tsar.

A manifesto has been issued by the Tsar appointing M. Witte Prime Minister, empowered to co-ordinate and unify the branches of administration, the manifesto grants civil liberties to the people, extends the legislative powers of the Duma and enlarges the franchise.

There are indications that the strike is weakening for lack of funds. Much bloodshed has occurred at Riazan. Odessa is outwardly getting more quiet but the revolt is smouldering.

COTTON TRADE AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.)

The cotton market was greatly surprised on Sept. 23 at an important sudden advance in raw American cotton in Liverpool, caused through a serious rise in New York and New Orleans. It was a matter of manipulation. It was reported in New York that the Southern Cotton Growers' Association had come to an agreement with a clique of bulls to hold about 2,000,000 bales till 11 cents per lb. were got for it. This is in face of the prospects of a fairly large yield in the States. It is hardly likely that Lancashire spinners will be led to anticipate their requirements in view of the continual slack cloth and yarn demand and the outlook in regard to a free outlet in our dependency. Cotton mill building is going on in the County Palatine, the number of factories going up now being 53, representing £4,750,000, which will cost £5,000,000 or thereabouts. Owing to the higher rates now ruling in iron and steel, textile machinery prices are higher than they were three months ago.

A man does not care two straws whether another man gets married or not. But a woman bitterly resents the marriage of another woman, and her concern in weddings and breakfasts is excited only by curiosity about the clothes and her interest in the food.—T. McDONALD
Remble in *London Opinion*.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 1st November.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First
Police Magistrate).

JAPANESE STOWAWAYS.

The two Japanese females who had stowed away on the German steamer *Hohenzollern* at Moji, and who had been remanded twice in order to induce them to return to their native land, were now brought up and fined \$25 each.

THE DEFECTIVE MORTAR CASE.

His Worship gave his decision in the case in which Lam Cheuk San, contractor, of 99 Wellington Street, was charged with failing to comply with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, which required him to make use of proper materials in the construction of building works at No. 16 Des Vaux Road. Mr. Perkins, of the Building Department, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. P. W. Goldring the defence.

His Worship said:—The defendant is charged before me for that he on the 5th day of September, 1905, did neglect to comply with the requirements of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance requiring him to make use of proper materials in the construction of building works at No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central. Section 100 of the Ordinance is as follows:—"Every wall constructed of brick, stone or other hard and incombustible substance shall be solid across its entire thickness and shall be properly bonded and substantially put together with cement-mortar or good lime-mortar composed of good cement or lime and clean sharp sand with red or yellow earth or other suitable material to the satisfaction of the Building Authority."

The following facts were proved to my satisfaction:—That on the 5th September, 1905 extensive building alterations were going on at No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central and that the defendant was the contractor making the alterations. A building inspector of the Public Work Department took a sample of the mortar which was being used. This sample was taken from the same heap of mortar which was being hoisted up and used for brick work on a wall of the said building. The said sample of mortar was then made into two briquettes, tested, and found not to be a good lime mortar. I am satisfied on the evidence that mortar exactly similar to the mortar which was made into those two briquettes was being used in the brick work of this house. I am moreover of opinion that the making of two briquettes only in the present case was a fair test of the quality of the mortar as a whole. I therefore convict the defendant and order him to pay a fine of \$250 in default of which he will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

Mr. Goldring:—Would your Worship fix a time when the fine should be paid.

His Worship:—Oh, it must be paid at once, otherwise he will have to go to goal.

GAMBLING OVER A CRICKET FIGHT.

Judgment was also delivered in the case in which three natives were charged with keeping a gambling house and 60 others charged with gambling on the results of a cricket fight.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown solicitor, prosecuted, Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the second defendant, and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai for the remainder.

His Worship reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, which he said had been proved to his satisfaction. He had no hesitation in convicting the first three defendants of keeping a common gambling house, while the rest of the defendants were found therein when the police raided the house. Under the Ordinance they were presumed, until the contrary was proved, to have been playing therein. He therefore convicted the rest of the defendants of playing in a common gambling house. The first three defendants would be fined \$75 dollars each or six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and the others \$5 each or 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELEBOURNE (Acting
Second Police Magistrate).

A VAGRANT.
William Alexander Martin, remanded from yesterday on a charge of vagrancy pending a medical examination as to his condition, was ordered to be placed in the House of Detention, the doctor having certified that he was sane.

A BOTTLE AS MISSILE.

An Tai, a marine hawk, was charged with throwing a missile, to wit a bottle, from the first floor verandah of 151 Queen's Road East and inflicting a severe scalp wound on a native. As the victim would not be able to leave hospital until Saturday, the case was remanded till then.

CONGO ATROCITIES.

CRUELITIES IN FRENCH TERRITORY:
M. GENTIL ACCUSED.

Paris, 25th September.

A short time ago, a mission, under the late M. Brazza, was dispatched to the French Congo, with the object of making an inquiry into the actions of certain officials, who were alleged to have been guilty of the most revolting cruelties in their treatment of the natives.

The *Matin* this morning says it has reason to believe that the report drawn up by the Brazza Mission contains overwhelming charges against M. Gentil, the Commissioner-General of the Congo Government. Disgracing cruelties are alleged against M. Gentil, such as hanging women up by the feet until they died, ordering negroes to be clubbed to death and forcing the natives to carry heavy burdens of stores a distance of 280 kilometres, for the use of the troops at Tchad. He is accused of being responsible for the sacrifice of an enormous number of the native population.

The *Matin* adds: "That is what M. Brazza, who was returning to France as an accused, had to tell the Minister for the Colonies."

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

31st October.

A NEW OPIUM PREPARATION.

The following is a translation of an article published in the *Sze-Mun-Po*:—"Opium was formerly imported from foreign countries only. It is a drug which possesses the evil power of destroying the people's energy. Its importation and consumption drains the money out of our country, and the injuries done by this drug are indescribable. Since the commencement of the boycott on American goods our people have started to manufacture all sorts of foreign articles to prevent our wealth from flowing into foreign hands. We now hear that the proprietor of the Chu-chung lane tobacco factory, named Chu-Tai-Yu, has discovered a substitute for Indian opium. The new drug is prepared by mixing Yunnan opium with molasses and it is said that it has the aroma and the taste of the Indian prepared opium." The writer of the above seems to have overlooked the fact that the duties levied by the I.M. Customs on foreign opium constitute a large portion of China's revenue. Were the importation to cease, China would have to impose new taxes on the people to counterbalance the loss from that source of revenue. I do not think Chu-Tai-Yu's patent stuff is likely to affect the importation of the real stuff just yet.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

It is reported that a grand ceremony was held in the Viceroy's yamen on the 29th inst. owing to the death of His Excellency's elder brother, Shun-Chun-Wing, who died in Shanghai province on the 25th inst. All the provincial officials attended the ceremony.

THE KWANG THAT LAY THE GOLDEN EGGS.

It is reported that local merchants have received letters from their branch offices at the Capital saying that the Board of Revenue in Kwangtung and Kwang-shi provinces, noticed an item of seven million taels under the heading, "Monies spent for the purchase of fireworks and ammunition incidental to the quelling of the rebellion in Kwang-shi," and that three million taels out of that sum had been borrowed from foreigners. The Board has decided to instruct Viceroy Shun to repay this enormous foreign loan by raising the funds necessary in the two Kwang. The northern officials apparently think that the resources of the two southern provinces are inexhaustible.

DEEDING THE RIVER.

Owing to the numerous boats, junks and sampans that anchor at Po-Lau, near the I. M. Customs offices, and on account of the shallowness of that part of the harbour which is gradually silting up, the Commissioner of Customs has given instructions to have that portion of the river dredged for the general convenience of boats that use that section of this congested harbour.

PIRATE CHIEF CAPTURED.

Chan-Leong, a notorious pirate chief, who with a thousand well-armed followers has been levying blackmail on many villages up-country for many years and has amassed vast sums of money, has been trapped at last through the exertions of Ng-Chung-Yu, a magistrate. A member of the gentry named Tai-Wai reported the whole affair to Viceroy Shun. It is said that Magistrate Ng will have a substantial promotion. Chan-Leong is now on his way to Canton escorted by a strong force of braves. He will be judged here as soon as he arrives.

A FREAK.

A woman in Po-Kung (Honam) gave birth the other day to a girl with two heads. The parents were very much afraid and immediately engaged several Chinese priests to take the baby away to the fields outside the city and leave her there.

THE HOPPO'S YAMEN.

The Hoppo's yamen in the walled city has been vacant since the abolition of the post some time ago. Admiral Li-Tsun has now applied to have the use of the premises. His present yamen near the Ching Hot Gate will be turned over to the Powai-Ying, who will use the premises as their offices.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

It is reported that Viceroy Shun intends to connect Kongmoon with Canton by telegraph. The traffic is growing rapidly at the former port and its proximity to the important city of Sun-wai renders the establishment of a telegraph station there desirable. Most of the important centres of the province are still without telegraph stations.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

KING LEOPOLD'S GREAT SCHEME.

Brussels, September 25.

The *Vingtime Side* announces that upon the initiative of the King of the Belgians the Polar explorers, MM. Lecoq and Arktowski, of the Belgian Expedition, Professor Norden-schild, and Messrs. Bruce and Shackleton had a meeting after the sitting of the Mons Congress and that the following was the result of their deliberations:—

"This morning, at the opening of the Congress, a scheme for international expeditions to the North and South Poles will be delivered to the fifth session. It is proposed that these expeditions shall be organised through the good offices of the various Governments interested in the scheme, and that monster subscriptions shall be opened for the purpose. The Government of the King of the Belgians will play a great part in the organisation of the expeditions. The Polar explorers Sverdrup and Nansen (Norway), the Duke of the Abruzzi, Von Drygalski (Germany), Charcot (France), De Gerlache and Raholova (Belgium), and Cook and Peary (United States), who had been summoned to the meeting, were prevented from attending, but they wrote offering their support to the enterprise. The world's congress will discuss the question at this morning's sitting. Numerous subscriptions have already been received.—Reuter.

WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.

A GRIFFIN'S EXPERIENCES.

In my previous contributions I expressed disappointment that the uniform had not the sentimental value it possesses at home in attractive feminine eyes, but I discovered a practical value on a morning. Happening to miss the 8.30 launch I availed myself of the offer of a friendly lift to Kowloon and crossed in the ferry. When I put my money down I found that I was only charged ten cents instead of the usual fifteen. Needless to say I made no protest but mumbled gratefully. Had the apparently impossible happened—had the Chinaman actually made a mistake in calculating money that was not in his own interest. I could not understand it until it occurred to me to examine my ticket. There I learned that the fare for soldiers, sailors and policemen in uniform was ten cents. Of course I felt a wee bit proud of myself. That I should be actually taken for a soldier in less than three weeks from joining the service was more than I ever expected, and I felt so generous that I thought of returning and "tipping" that boy. But the ferry boat moved and I was prevented from displaying my generosity.

Going "on guard" is not relished by the ordinary volunteer. It cuts him off from the social pleasures of the evening and imposes upon him duties which are rather irksome, yet it has its compensations. With the corporal and the two men not on "sentry go" gathered round the table in good form there are usually some very entertaining yarns told and the merry laugh which comes occasionally from the guard tent indicates that these on duty are not repining in silence over their comparative isolation. When the bugle sounds just before six o'clock and the men for guard fall out they are usually regarded by their comrades as almost martyrs. While there are few who willingly seek to go on guard, there are some who pride themselves on avoiding that duty. Needless to say, this is not playing the game fairly, as it means that the conscientious have to undertake the wearisome task more often than they ought.

Leaving the guns, those of us for guard hasten to our tents, clean our rifles, buckle on our waist belts and side arms, and fall in on the level ground below. Here we and our arms are inspected by the orderly officer, and we are marched off to the main guard tent. We are informed that each man has two hours on and four off. I got the last turn—from 10 to 12 and from 4 to 6. Keeping our rifles with fixed bayonets, ready at hand, we sit down at the table outside the tent. Not unnaturally the experiences of others on guard become the subject of the conversation, and I was advised not to emulate the exploits of a certain individual who challenged all the water carrying coolies, and as they did not respond, arrested them and confined them in the guard tent. When his successor came on duty he apparently wished to have the distinction of a capture also, and on a coolie approaching he chased him until he captured him. What the orderly officer said next morning when presented with the frightened Chinaman need not be printed. Suffice it to say that he did not commend their excess of zeal.

One advantage of being on guard is that you are well attended to in the matter of chow. There is no waiting and shouting to attract the boys. Everything is brought with dispatch and you really enjoy your meal in comfort. After dinner some of "the boys" come along to commiserate with you on your banishment from the canteen and most probably sit down to have a share in the quieter amusements of the guard tent. A cup of coffee is brought along for each and then I relieve the sentry. Of course I must not divulge the nature of the charge that was committed to me on that occasion. But it was important, overwhelmingly important, and the burden of it was so great that I hardly knew what my feelings were. Happily my heart was along the shore and I was able to look out to sea. As the searchlight was at work, the scene was invested with an additional though temporary charm, and one did not feel the time so tedious when there was so much to delight the eye. The arrival of an occasional launch gave one the opportunity of challenging these who landed, but fortunately for themselves they were all friends. Had they been otherwise one shudders to think of what duty would have compelled one to do. By 11 o'clock all the noise in the camp had ceased, and the stillness of the night was only broken by the lapping of the waves on the shore. A peculiar sound behind made me stop. I strained my ears, but could not discover its nature. A heavy footfall induced me to go forward and under the shadow of the tower I saw a dim form. Then I made out two eyes, and closer inspection revealed them to belong to a harmless pony. At midnight I summoned the corporal and was relieved. Turning in, I tried to sleep, but the bed seemed harder than usual and a bad and by no means pleasant to be getting in the way. My fitful slumbers were disturbed at 4 o'clock, when I had again to shoulder my rifle and patrol the beat. It was an eerie sensation going out into the chilly morning in a dazed and sleepless condition, but footsteps woke me up and I was on the *qui vive* to challenge the Indian soldiers going on and off guard. At five o'clock I woke the corporal, who roused the bugler, and he in turn annoyed the whole camp by sounding the Reveille a quarter of an hour later. Then the duties of the guard practically ceased. The coffee arrived a few minutes after the bugle call and I need not tell you that it was very welcome. Putting the tent in order, we waited the appearance of the orderly officer who dismissed us at 6 o'clock and our vigil was concluded. A swim refreshed us

nowhere, but not till we had made up the arrears of sleep did we feel ourselves again.

I cannot conclude this record of my experiences without a reference to the inspection of last week end. On Saturday afternoon we proceeded to the north of the island, and on the way had to go through a stretch of sand where walking was very difficult. Arrived at the place where the guns were drawn up, we waited in some anxiety for the inspecting officer, but when he did arrive he put us all at our ease, and then we went on with the work of the day, trying to hit targets on the hills on the opposite side and afterward scattering a few targets in the water. To test us still further, we were ordered to pick up spades and dig a trench. Some entered into the work with great enthusiasm and some didn't. When a fellow hasn't handled a spade seriously since his boyhood days on the sands of some watering place at home, he is apt to find the exercise somewhat trying. That several were awkward at the work will be readily understood, and it frequently happened that the sand lifted on the spade did not reach the intended destination. One man left the trench and seemed to engage in some form of gymnastics, bending his head to the ground. When questioned on the subject, he remarked: "Why some blessed idiot has put a shovel down my neck." Whether there was exactly a shovelful deposited there I would not like to say but he certainly had a fair quantity of sand which was not likely to be very soothing. One fellow was conspicuous because he had not taken off his jacket and excused himself by saying that his shirt was all holes and buttons. Ultimately our work was concluded and we set out for camp. But our return was not so easy as we had anticipated. We had to take back the guns, and as these had to be dragged over the stretch of sand on which we found it so difficult to walk before, you can imagine something of the task that was set us. It was back-aching and leg-aching work and we reached camp panting and tired. Fortunately, after the amusement of the evening there was on this occasion nothing to disturb our rest and we rose fresh in the morning for the inspection by the Commandant and the General Officer Commanding. The general was very complimentary to us and that was reckoned by most as ample compensation for the exertions of the day before. Subsequently we listened to the ministrations of the pastor—at least some did—and then we realised that the official programme of the camp was concluded. The afternoon was devoted to entertaining friends and swagging round in dress suits and field service caps, and swinging sticks, while those with cameras were very busy for an hour or two. The sports which followed were very exciting and after the last race we took our departure for home. We did not, like the Arabs, "fold our tents and silently steal away." We were more prosaic. We returned our bedding and moved off amidst much chit-chatting and pledging "our next merry meeting."

CHINESE SCHOOL REFORMS.

A committee of Chinese gentlemen contributed the following report to the *Daily News* at Shanghai:

It has been known that in China until very recently scarcely any care was paid with regard to the constitution of schools. It has been firmly maintained that every student should always be ready to repeat his lessons, but it is not indispensable for him to understand the meaning at the same time.

The Four Books and the Five Classics constituted all that the students should study. Sciences are never taught in the schools. Such schools, however, can hardly produce any men of ability.

Though several schools have been opened, both by the Government and by the people in different provinces in which new methods of teaching are used, yet it is hopeless to have education extended to all, as the expenses for opening such new schools are very limited, and the numbers of these schools are few.

A society known as the "Society for Re-forming Private Elementary Schools" has been established in Peking by Mr. Shen Keh-yie, an enthusiastic scholar of Shanghai.

He began his work in July last year, and in the following winter he opened a branch society in Soochow, where there was also a society for the teachers of the private elementary schools to study. Over thirty of such teachers became members of this society with their students numbering over three hundred. The students are examined once a month by the society, and those who reach a certain standard in the examinations get prizes, and their teachers get rewards from the society once in half a year.

The expenses of the society were subscribed by the gentry and scholars of the place.

After this has been done for half a year, the result is clearly shown that the students have improved a good deal in their studying.

When the gentry of Shanghai heard this they at once requested Mr. Shen to come to Shanghai, consulting him about the organisation of a Central Society in Shanghai. They also asked him to go personally over the three prefectures of Soochow, Sungkian, and Taichang for the purpose of reforming the private elementary schools.

Mr. Shen said that he was glad to do so. He began his travel in June last, and finished his trip at the end of September, after having travelled over the various districts of the three prefectures, once a month by the society, and those who became members of the society number over 3,000, viz.: about 200 teachers of various private schools, and 400 gentlemen who have signed their names, and over 3,000 students from private schools of different parts.

It is said that the high officials of Nanking, Chekiang, and Fuhien have ordered their subordinate officers to follow this example.

The measure is easy and useful, for a sum of \$100.00 is quite sufficient to open a branch society and reform five or six private schools in a year.

Should this be put to test everywhere, great changes would take place in the educational world of China, and the country will become wealthy and strong in a few years.

REVIEWS.

Coins of Japan, by Dr. NEIL GORDON MUNRO. Yokohama: published privately. \$12.50.

The work of a busy surgeon in Yokohama, the result of spare time researches in connection with a clever man's hobby, the only object claimed for this book is that of affording relaxation for other brainworkers who may take it up. This is false modesty. There is a whole library of works on the subject in Japanese, but this we believe, is the first and only work in English, placing within the reach of the unlearned in sinology the mass of interesting information it contains. It is erudite, and yet has a certain strain of pawky humour which prevents dullness, even for the reader not particularly enamoured of numismatics.

Dr. Munro, evidently an ardent collector and diligent reader, has not disdained to supplement his own knowledge with that of the Japanese authorities, living and dead, and to these he tenders full acknowledgment. There is an interesting introduction which may appear in the light of padding to those acquainted with anthropology and the history of barter, etc.; but it adds to the completeness of the book, and is a far from tedious résumé of the philosophy of the subject. This refers, not to the introduction so called, but to the first chapter, entitled "prehistoric and protohistoric." Following a quotation of Tyler's well-known and interesting disquisition on the ox as a unit of value, Dr. Munro seriously makes the somewhat silly remark that "it is possible that the word 'ox' vulgarly applied to money, might be traced to 'hoof,' which is used to designate the foot of certain animals, but was formerly applied to the animals themselves, especially when counting them for sale or exchange." As to the coincidence of the author's, when he remarks, "the common Japanese word for money is 'o shi,' honourable foot." But there is an example of this sort of coincidence in his own book, page 48, where we read: "Toil (工) with the sword (刀) was, in ancient times, the most laudable occupation, and the combination of its implied deeds of 'derring do,' was a significant way of writing 'merit.' 'Ku' and 'to' combined therefore mean merit." Why not as justly suggest the possibility of tracing a connection with the word 'kudos'? We seem to remember that the slang word, 'off,' had a music-hall origin, and that even so it was only a contraction of an argot word 'offish,' the source of which we have failed to remember. But for that vague recollection, we might have joined the learned doctor in his search for possible derivations, and have suggested the French word 'out' as an indication that eggs were once used as a currency. But while there are points here and there for the critic to carp at, the book is without serious blemish as a serious contribution to the foreign literature of Japan. It will rank as a work of reference, and in this connection it is a pity that the proofs should have been read so badly. The letterpress teams with irritating literals.

The chapter on "the antique coins" is very interesting, and that on medieval coins is historically enlightening, as are the subsequent pages. China contributed both coins and conquerors. The comments on the various inscriptions never become tedious, which alone stamps a compliment to a writer on such a subject. There is an appendix dealing with Japanese archaic writing, and an excellent index. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the book is the illustrations, which reach the apex of excellence so far as printers' colouring is concerned. It is these which are responsible for the high price of the work.

The Far East, by ARCHIBALD LITTLE. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 7s. 6d.

"The Far East" in one volume of three hundred pages smacks of Colloquial Cantonese in One Lesson; but big as the subject is, no one reads this book attentively without knowing more of the Far East than he knew before, and knowing as much as "one small lead" can be reasonably expected to carry.

The author certainly has "the power, acquired by a life-long residence in the East, of imparting a local atmosphere" to his descriptions, and in the last forty-five years he has not travelled over the length and breadth of China without acquiring information. The famous rolling stone presents his rich, mossy accretions in this volume, which will be heartily welcomed into the bibliography of the Orient. It is, by the way, written for the "Regions of the World" series; and is a fully charged epitome of Far Eastern information.

The author has, in the volume itself, made his acknowledgements to all the authorities consulted; he has further to express his obligation to Dr. Morrison, the indefatigable correspondent of the *Times* for allowing him free access, during his recent stay in Peking, to his valuable and truly unique collection of books on China; to Major Ryder, R.E., for kindly revising the chapter on Tibet; and to his old friend, Mr. Thos. W. Kingsmill, of Shanghai, for revising the ethnographic and antiquarian data, upon which subjects he is, in China, the chief living authority. The foregoing quotation is from the author's preface.

The author begins by defining "the whole of Eastern Asia outside of British India and Silesia" as his theme, excluding, however, the Dutch East Indies and the Malay archipelago, in which latter he includes the Philippines. He dwells on the *restlessness* of the area treated, and remarks that while Asia supplies lavishly the needs of man, "it falls in its production of man." In a footnote he adds: "The opium-making war between Russia and Japan, which has broken out since this book was written, renders this statement true of the Asiatic continent only."

Whereas there will surely be cavillers. China, he says, is the most valuable, the most important, as well as the most interesting portion of the Far East. His remark that the dependencies of China proper—Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet—"bear much the same relation as do our own colonies and dependencies to their mother country" may evoke a grimace from some of us, especially as the affinity is said to be marked "in the one bottom fact that neither derives any direct pecuniary benefit from the relation; the obligation, if any, being on the side of the dependency fostered and protected at the expense of the parent country." With Corea and Tibet particularly in mind—to say nothing of Manchuria—this does not strike us as a grand compliment to the British Government. After a notably expert general outline of the physical geography of China, we have detailed descriptions district by district; the division being into river basins, a very suitable one for China, with entries, as it were, of history, ethnography, politics, and general information. There is an interesting reference to the mysteriously-originating, "long persistent, hot, dry, land winds" from the west that devastate the Peking district from March to June, parching the land, and making the city almost uninhabitable at that period with its famous dust storms (p. 39). The pronoun of Shantung appears to have been at one time an island (p. 45). Perhaps the most interesting part relates to the Yangtze, sphere, about which Mr. Little has written exhaustively before, and with regard to which he is probably the greatest living authority. For two thirds of its enormous length, the valley is nowhere wider than the river bed; that is, it is a continuous ravine. The remaining third flows through an alluvial plain. The sediment it carries out to sea "is sufficient to create annually a fresh island in the Pacific one mile square and fifteen fathoms deep." This prompts a very interesting prophecy: "In the very near future the innumerable rocky islands which fringe the coast, the 'Saddles,' the 'Rugged' and the Chusan archipelago generally, and which now stand out of the shallow waters of the estuary, will look down upon embanked paddy fields, with the river flowing between, precisely as the hills inland from Shanghai now stand out from the fields which have been raised by the same process within the limits of the historical period." Certainly the appearance of the hills thus mentioned suggests that at one time they were islets in a huge lake or inland sea; and the author believes that in a comparatively recent geological time that the river did run through a series of lakes. He elaborates this theory convincingly (pp. 60-61). In the discourse on the southern basin we note the remark: "Continuing up the Pearl river we reach the frontier town of Pook, by which, as we showed in our account of Yunnan, we attain the easiest ascent to the Yunnan plateau from the outside world, and by which the railway about to be built from Hongkong to Canton will doubtless, some day, be prolonged into Yunnan. May we interpolate at this point a fervent amen? Canton (p. 137) 'appears to have been in touch with the Roman Empire, while Arab, Dutch, and Portuguese traders early brought it within reach of western commerce.' A footnote on the Hakka (p. 137) is also interesting, but space available for quotations is now running short. As might be expected, knowledge of the nomenclature of Mr. Kingsmill, the geology of Hongkong receives full attention. (P. 141 et seq.) No investigation is known of in connection with the sedimentary deposit of the Pearl River, but the persistent silting up of Macao harbour shows it to be enormous. Macao as a port is doomed; it "now rests in the glories of its historic past and of its salubrious climate, which contrasts so favourably with the muggy atmosphere of the mountain-locked harbour of Hongkong. Hence it is hardly probable now that the reclamation works, proposed by Portuguese engineers and estimated to cost \$200,000, will ever be taken in hand by the Portuguese Government." Hongkong, we read, is "a credit to British race and an example to surrounding countries."

After referring to the sheltered position of Victoria in winter, and the successful afforestation of the island, the author says of Hongkong: "Its old evil reputation for malaria has disappeared, and, but for the hesitation of the Government in enforcing complete sanitary regulations upon the reluctant Chinese population, it would be one of the healthiest commercial cities in the world, as it undoubtedly is one of the most prosperous and most beautiful."

The remaining half of the book deals with Manchuria (informatively) Mongolia, Turkestan (interestingly), Tibet (authoritatively), Indo-China, Corea, Siam and Japan. It is on the whole a "geography book" that will greatly assist teachers, make their lessons more attractive, and it will help also those who desire to come to a better understanding of the political and social questions of the Far East. There are eight coloured maps and many illustrations.

A meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club was held at the Seamen's Institute last night—Mr. G. T. Lloyd presiding—at which the erection of a pavilion was considered. Mr. S. Lightfoot proposed, and Dr. Swan seconded, that a permanent building be erected for the Club. An amendment that a wooden structure on brick pillars be erected was submitted by Mr. R. Stevenson and seconded by Mr. S. E. White. On going to the vote the amendment was defeated, and the resolution carried. On the motion of Mr. W. Korwen, seconded by Dr. Swan, it was decided that an iron pavilion, No. 844, be constructed.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FILMS.

No. 3 F. O. K. FILMS, \$1.80.

OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION.

LONG, HING & Co.,

DEALERS IN PHOTO SUPPLIES.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE BURLINGTON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

HATS AND HOME MADE COSTUMES OF THE LATEST STYLES.
EVENING AND WALKING GOWNS IN GREAT VARIETY.
BOOTS AND SHOES FROM BEST AMERICAN HOUSES.
RIBBONS AND CHIFFONS IN NEWEST SHAPES.
LACES AND LACE-COLLARETTES; SMART SHAPES AND DESIGNS.
INFANT BONNETS AND SILK HATS.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR EVENING WEAR.
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS FOR TENNIS AND STREET WEAR.
HATS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE AND EFFICIENCY.
BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

PLAGUE INCIDENCE AT HONGKONG.

Following were the figures compiled by Mr. H. E. Pollock to illustrate his argument at the Sanitary Board meeting, in favour of issuing clean Bills of Health. Each group of figures explains itself:—

LIST OF PLAGUE CASES.

FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Date.	Cases.	Date.	Cases.
1st July	6	Brought forward	55
2nd "	4	8th Aug.	3
3rd "	3	10th "	3
4th "	4	11th "	1
5th "	1	12th "	1
6th "	1	13th "	1
7th "	3	14th "	2
8th "	3	15th "	2
9th "	3	16th "	1
10th "	5	18th "	2
11th "	3	22nd "	1
12th "	1	27th "	1
13th "	4	24th "	1
14th "	1	3rd Sept.	1
15th "	4	7th "	2
16th "	5	8th "	1
17th "	3	12th "	1
18th "	1	15th "	1
19th "	7	22nd "	1
20th "	1	25th "	1
21st "	3	26th "	1
22nd "	1	2nd Oct.	1
23rd "	2	7th "	1
24th "	2	14th "	1
25th "	2	17th "	1
26th "	2	17th "	1
27th "	2	11th Nov.	1
28th "	2	14th "	1
29th "	3	18th "	2
30th "	2	5th Dec.	1
31st "	3	7th "	1
Carried forward	95	Total	159

FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

Date.	Cases.	Date.	Cases.
1st July	6	Brought forward	92
2nd "	3	31st Aug.	2
3rd "	3	1st Sept.	1
4th "	2	2nd "	1
5th "	4	3rd "	1
6th "	1	4th "	4
7th "	3	5th "	3
8th "	7	6th "	1
9th "	2	9th "	1
10th "	7	10th "	1
11th "	3	11th "	1
12th "	4	12th "	1
13th "	2	13th "	1
14th "	1	14th "	1
15th "	2	15th "	1
16th "	2	16th "	1
17th "	11	17th "	1
18th "	6	18th "	1
19th "	6	19th "	1
20th "	1	20th "	1
21st "	1	21st "	1
22nd "	1	22nd "	3
23rd "	1	23rd "	1
24th "	1	24th "	1
25th "	3	25th "	1
26th "	3	26th "	2
27th "	1	27th "	1
28th "	3	28th "	3
29th "	3	29th "	1
30th "	1	30th "	1
Carried forward	92	Total	132

FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Date.	Cases.	Date.	Cases.
1st July	6	Brought forward	77
2nd "	3	3rd Aug.	—
3rd "	3	4th "	—
4th "	2	5th "	—
5th "	5	6th "	1
6th "	—	7th "	—
7th "	4	8th "	1
8th "	—	9th "	—
9th "	1	10th "	—
10th "	5	11th "	—
11th "	3	12th "	1
12th "	2	13th "	2
13th "	4	14th "	1
14th "	1	15th "	—
15th "	1	16th "	2
16th "	—	17th "	—
17th "	3	18th "	—
18th "	5	19th "	1
19th "	—	20th "	—
20th "	5	21st "	—
21st "	1	22nd "	1
22nd "	—	23rd "	—
23rd "	2	24th "	—
24th "	—	25th "	2
25th "	4	26th "	—
26th "	1	27th "	—
27th "	2	28th "	—
28th "	1	29th "	—
29th "	—	30th "	1
30th "	4	31st "	—
1st Aug.	1	2nd to 17th Sept.	1
2nd "	—	18th Sept. to 1st Oct.	1
Carried forward	77	Total	95

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Touareg*, with the next French mail, left Saigon on Tuesday, the 31st Oct. at 3 p.m. for this port.
The H.A.L. str. *Rugia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 31st Oct. a.m. and may be expected here on the 6th inst. a.m.
The Indo-China str. *Namsang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult. at 4 p.m.

GRATEFUL MOTHERS GIVE THANKS

Marvellous Cure of Two Babies Suffering for Months from Sore Eyes—Doctors, Hospitals, and Many Treatments Were of No Avail.

SPEEDY CURE IN EACH CASE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell you of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried everything recommended, but nothing did any good. Then I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months they were as healthy as ever. I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child who also had sore eyes, and the little one was cured with less than one box. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N.S.W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

BABY PHILLIPS

Cured by One Box of Cuticura After All Else Had Failed

"When my little girl was a few months old her eyes became very sore. I took her to the Hospital, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at — for twelve months, but her eyes seemed to be getting worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years. I was one day stopped on the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and before I had used one box of Cuticura they were as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. (signed) Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton Street, Waverly, Sydney, N.S.W."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Agents, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. Sole Agents for the Straits Settlements, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Singapore.

69-15

RUIART PERE & FILS, REIMS.

Established 1719, CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.

Sole Agents, Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

DAVID CORSAH & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

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DENTIST.

Latest American Methods. Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not enclosed for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic address: PUNAN, J. & Co. A.B.O., 5th Ed. Listers.

P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

I HAVE this day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's business at this Port.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2492]

C. M. S. BAXTER SCHOOLS.

THE ANNUAL SALE of WORK in aid of the C. M. S. BAXTER SCHOOLS will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, from 3.30 to 5.30 P.M. The favour of your attendance is requested.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2493]

TO LET.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM situated in very healthy locality.

Apply to—

W. W.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2494]

A CONCERT

will be given in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, on SATURDAY, 4th November, 1905, by the SOCIETÉ PHILHARMONICA, Assisted by Local Talent.

In aid of the Kowloon Seamen's Institute.

Pieces of Admission: 2s and 1s.

Booking at S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2495]

ALFRESCO FÊTE

(In aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul)

to be held on the grounds of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th day of November, 1905, from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission Ticket, \$1.00.

The Tickets on being presented at the "Souvenir Pavilion" will be exchanged for a Souvenir (on the evening of the Fête only).

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Grace & Co.'s Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. Campbell, Moore & Co.'s Store, and at the Gate on the Night of the Fête.

The Various Stalls will be open for the inspection of the public from 3 to 5 P.M. on the 12th inst.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2486]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAINUN," Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, 3rd inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passages, apply to DOUGLAS LAIDLAK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2487]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KUBE.

THE Steamship "RUGIA," Captain von Hoff, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers and carries a duly qualified doctor and stewardess.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2488]

NORDDOITSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR ZAMBOANGA, JOLO (SULU ISLAND), SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to TAWAU, LAHAD DATU, LABUAN, MENADO, SIMPORA, USUKAN AND JESSETON.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO," Captain F. Sembill, will be ready to load on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NORDDOITSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2488]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR POME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE," Captain Mistrorigo, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., P.M.

This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [3]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY.

the 3rd and 4th November, 1905, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Lee House Street),

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—

OLD SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS and INCENSE BURNERS, FINE GOLD CLOISONNE TEA SETS, CLOISONNE VASES, OLD BRONZES, IVORY INLAID PLACQUES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, SILK KAKEMONOS, IVORY CARVINGS, JAPANESE OLD JOSH, JAPANESE CARVED CHAIRS, IVORY INLAID SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2474]

[By Order of the Mortgagees].

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1905, at 3 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office respectively as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 505, and the REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505, together with the messuages thereon known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 Stone Walk, Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Wanchai Road, Area 3,720 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [2446]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to offer for sale by Public Auction

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their SALES ROOMS, Lee House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Sowkwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely, all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Sowkwan, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as Sowkwan Lot No. 53 of area of 1,242 square feet or thereabouts, together with the messuages or Tenements thereon known as Nos. 36 & 37 Sowkwan Road.

The premises are held for the residue of the term of 999 years from 3rd January, 1904, at the annual Crown Rent of \$4.00.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from

Mr. O. D. THOMSON, Solicitor for the Vendor, or from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [2389]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, DAGUIAR STR. 37

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2174]

PRINTING.

THE JOB PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING DEPARTMENTS of the Hongkong Daily Press are furnished with every appliance for the

ELONGT EXECUTION OF

PRINTING & BOOKBINDING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

INCLUDING BUSINESS CIRCULARS, COMPANY PROSPECTUSES, COMPANY REPORTS & BALANCE SHEETS, BILLS OF LADING, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE FORMS

COMMERCIAL CODES, COMMERCIAL REPORTS, COMMERCIAL FORMS OF ANY KIND, ALSO DANCE PROGRAMMES AND MENU CARDS.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S VISITING CARDS.

LEDGERS & ACCOUNT BOOKS

MADE TO ORDER

PERIODICALS BOUND AND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS RE-BOUND IN THE BEST MATERIALS.

Estimates furnished on Application to the Printing Department "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [3]

INTIMATIONS.

LOST.

A BUNCH of THREE KEYS held together by three rings. A reward is offered for the return of the same to—

A. B.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [2448]

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, SHANGHAI.

THIS BUTCHERY IS AGAIN prepared to SUPPLY its PATRONS in Hongkong, during the Winter Season, with GAME, FRESH and CORNED PRIME BEEF, SAUSAGES, BRAWN and GAME PIES, &c., &c.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1905. [2463]

NOTICE.

THE UNITED STORES, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, ARMY AND NAVY COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, COAL MERCHANTS, ETC.,

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a store in the Colony at No. 92, Queen's Road Central, and are prepared to accept all kinds of orders, which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope to be favoured with the kind patronage of the Public.

Prices very moderate.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2472]

NOTICE.

DURING the 1st day to 15th day of November next a JAR of CHINESE PRESERVES WILL BE PRESENTED to any customer or customers for every order which amounts to \$5.00 (cash) at a time.

THE UNITED STORES, No. 92, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2473]

FOR SALE.

A COLLECTION of over 3,400 POSTAGE STAMPS.

Apply by letter to

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [2431]

REMOVAL SALE.

FROM 1ST TO 15TH NOVEMBER.

ORIENTAL SILKS, CREPES, EX-BROIDERIES, RUGS, LACES, DRAPEY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT COST PRICE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Kindly note that the above articles are suitable for presents for Xmas and New Year.

Inspection cordially solicited.

DRUMMAL CHELLABAM, 2, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2469]

TYPEWRITERS

CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED.

TYPEWRITING WORK UNDER- TAKEN. Charges moderate.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO (late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau), 34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor).

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [2479]

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS.

ESQNT FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Any Order Promptly Attended To.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1433]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTONJEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 33, Elgin Road, and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

INSURANCES

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., 13

Hongkong, 1st January, 1905.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1904, £17,161,239.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0

II. FREE FUNDS... 3,001,266 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SEWEN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-EN-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897 [184]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Society No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1905, at twelve o'clock, Noon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

"That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Society be altered by inserting therein immediately after the words: 'The Reinsurance of Risks when deemed 'necessary' the words 'and also the entering 'into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits union of interests co-operation 'joint adventure reciprocal concession or other 'wise with any person or Company carrying 'on or engaged in or about to carry on or 'engage in any business or transaction which 'in or any business or transaction capable of 'being conducted so as directly or indirectly 'to benefit the Society, and also the taking or 'otherwise acquiring and holding the whole or 'any number of shares in any Company having 'objects altogether or in part similar to those 'of the Society or carrying on or in which the Society is authorized to carry on or 'any business capable of being conducted so as 'directly or indirectly to benefit the Society 'and also the investing of the moneys of the 'Society in any manner which may from time 'to time be determined' and that the objects of the Society be altered accordingly."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

FORMS OF PROXIES can be obtained from the undersigned.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905.

By order of the Board,

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [2393]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1905, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 23rd November, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

S. A. SETH, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2471]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the FINAL CALL of \$5.00 (five dollars) per Share has been made, and is PAYABLE at the Company's Office, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDINGS, on or before 1st December, 1905.

Shareholders are requested when paying the above mentioned call to send to the Company's Agents their Provisional Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. [2427]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

THE CERTIFICATE for the five Shares

Numbered 26,825, 27,073, 27,475, 27,484 and 29,419, which are fully paid up, standing in the name of WONG CHING, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the 15th November next, a NEW CERTIFICATE will be issued by the Company and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2470]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street, West of Central Market).

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMFAY, JAPANESE ARTIST. Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO., Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO., Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, &c. &c. &c.

Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.

57 58 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms, from 1st June, 1905.

Apply to—

B. A. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbutnot Road.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [1195]

TO LET.

No. 15, KNUITSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [2069]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Moderate rentals.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. [2385]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 BORUSIA, German str., 6,951, Ph. Hahn, 1st Nov.—Yokohama 14th Oct., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
 CASTOR, Norwegian str., 775, John Martin, 1st Nov.—Lankat 21st Oct., Petroleum.
 Geo. McBaill.
 EIGER, Norwegian str., 875, Fingelsen, 1st Nov.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 27th Oct., Rice—Siemens & Co.
 HONG MOH, British str., 2,554, Wm. Dawson, 1st Nov.—Singapore 28th Oct., General—Chinese.
 LOOSMOON, German str., 1st November, from Canton.
 SULTAN VAN LANGKAT, Dutch str., 4,248, P. Re. deker, 1st November, from Singapore, Kurematsu—Meyer & Co.
 TALISMAN, Norwegian str., 1,178, S. Tolleret, 31st Oct.—Samarang 15th Oct., Sugar and Cotton—Chinese.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 1st November.
 Alhambra, British str., for Kuchinotzu.
 Bonaventure, British str., for Shanghai.
 Cheong, British str., for Shanghai.
 Ecuador, German str., for Newcastle.
 Eiger, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 Loosmoen, German str., for Shanghai.
 Yachong, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

31st October.
 SACHSEN, German str., for Yokohama.
 1st November.
 ANHUI, German str., for Haiphong.
 ANTILOPA, German str., for Tientsin.
 ARHEMAN, British str., for Vancouver.
 CHIRLI, British str., for Swatow.
 EMPIRE, British str., for Australia.
 POLSO, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
 GERMANTIA, German str., for Canton.
 GREGORY ARCAR, British str., for Calcutta.
 HAZEL DOLLAR, British str., for San Francisco.
 HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.
 KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.
 LOOSMOON, German str., for Bangkok.
 PROMISE, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Norwegian str. Tolleret reports: Strong N.E. wind and heavy sea.
 The Norwegian str. Castor reports: On the 27th and 28th Oct. experienced strong gale of N.W. off the Canton. On the 30th strong N.E. breeze with heavy sea. On the 31st fresh breeze, sea moderate and heavy swell.
 The British str. Hong Moh reports: From 26th to 27th calm clear weather with high head swell. From 27th to 28th moderate to fresh breeze. On 29th, 9.55 a.m., passed derelict Chinese junk steamed along side and found her deserted, position lat. 19.46 N., long. 110.27 E.
 From 30th to 31st strong breeze with high head swell; vessel rolling heavily.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

1st November.
 ABERDEEN DOCK.—
 KOWLOON DOCK.—
 HONGKONG DOCK.—
 CANTON DOCK.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"PAICHING."
 Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 2nd Nov., at 9 a.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [2457]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Fratelli and Rabbatino United Companies).
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
 Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUVA, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALGERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship.

"ISCHIA."
 Captain Cogolito, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 11th November, at NOON.
 At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.
 For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
 CARLOWITZ & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 31st Oct. 1905. [14]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.
JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE
 VIA NEW GUINEA.

FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN.

HERBERTSMITH, MATTHEW, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
 On TUESDAY, the 14th November, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Captain Leitz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
 The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
 Line: can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

For Further Particulars, apply to
 MELOCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [2377]

FOR NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

THE Steamship.

"SCHUYLKILL."
 Captain Nicholas, will be despatched as above on or about the 24th November.
 For Freight, etc., apply to
 STANDARD OIL COMPANY
 OF NEW YORK,
 Oriental Freight Department,
 Hotel Mansions.
 Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [2421]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Kowloon and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	PORT	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPL. TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	COROMANDEL	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCOTIA	Brit. str.	—	W. H. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 8th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	MACHAON	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	HECTOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Dec.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SALAZAR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th Dec.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	Eschenauer	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 14th inst., at 1 p.m.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	EIDSVOED	Nor. str.	—	Ch. Polack	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BORUSSIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hahn	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SERBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hoffschmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FRED. LARSEN	Ger. str.	k.w.	Meyerhofs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st Dec.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SITHONIA	Aus. str.	k.w.	O. Müller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th Dec.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	CAUCHAS	Brit. str.	—	Miskerige	SANDER, WIEBER & CO.	On 28th inst., P.M.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	GLAUCOS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Habel	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Nov.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	WHARF CASTLE	Brit. str.	k.w.	Nicholas	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 31st Dec.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SCHUYLKILL	Brit. str.	—	—	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 24th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRANI	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 15th Dec.
EMPIRE OF INDIA	EMPIRE OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	Geo. Wright	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst.
TARTAR	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 20th inst.
HYADES	HYADES	Am. str.	—	E. Franco	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
DINGHAY	DINGHAY	Am. str.	1 m.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 2nd inst.
ARABIA	ARABIA	Ger. str.	—	Metzenthin	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 7th inst., at Daylight.
TAITAN	TAITAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	1 m.	Leitz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
PALEMO	PALEMO	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. G. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th inst.
HOPKINS	HOPKINS	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 10th inst., at 3 p.m.
WESAGO	WESAGO	Brit. str.	—	W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 2nd inst.
BENGAL	BENGAL	Brit. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 3rd inst.
TOURANE	TOURANE	French str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst.
HANYANG	HANYANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 4th inst., at 4 p.m.
CHUNGKANG	CHUNGKANG	Ger. str.	k.w.	von Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
RUSSIA	RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	A. Hansen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
TRUMP	TRUMP	Ger. str.	1 m.	H. Otagami	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 3th inst., at 10 a.m.
DAIJIN MARU	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Tagami	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 a.m.
DAIGI MARU	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
YOHOW	YOHOW	Brit. str.	—	A. S. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-day, at 9 a.m.
HACHING	HACHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. J. Robson	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 9 a.m.
HAIMUR	HAIMUR	Brit. str.	2 h.	R. Rodger	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
LOONGSANG	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Notley	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
TAMING	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
RUSSIA	RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst.
BORUSSIA	BORUSSIA	Ger. str.	—	P. Sembill	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
SEGOVIA	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schubfeldt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th inst., at Noon.
NAMANG	NAMANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.
ISCHIA	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	1 m.	Cogolo	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
FOOSHING	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 11th inst., at 3 p.m.
TUPANAS	TUPANAS	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 12 Days Across the Pacific is the "EMPIRE LINE." Saving 3 to 7 days' Ocean Travel.
 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).		LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER.
E.M.S.					
"EMPIRE OF INDIA" ...	5,000 Tons	...	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.	...	6th Dec.
"TARTAR" ...	4,425	...	WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov.	...	23rd Dec.
"EMPIRE OF JAPAN" ...	6,000	...	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.	...	3rd Jan.
"EMPIRE OF CHINA" ...	6,000	...	WEDNESDAY, 10th Jan.	...	31st Jan.
"ATHENIAN" ...	3,882	...	WEDNESDAY, 24th Jan.	...	17th Feb.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the Company's PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS, DAILY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60; via New York £62.
 Intermediate on Steamers 440; 442.
 and 1st Class Rail 440; 442.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN).

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS,
 "MINNESOTA" AND "DAKOTA"
 (EACH TONS 20,718 GROSS REG.)

Will be despatched from HONGKONG as follows:
 "DAKOTA," Captain E. FRANKIE, on or about THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
 "MINNESOTA," Captain J. H. RINDER, TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.
 Conveying Cargo to the Pacific Coast, United States, and Canadian Overland Common Points; also Passengers to the United States, Europe, &c.
 These Steamers are luxuriously fitted with spacious SUITES and STATEROOMS, equipped with CIRCULATING LIBRARY, MUSIC, SMOKING ROOMS, BARBER SHOP, NURSERY, STEAM LAUNDRY, &c.
 Special provision is made for the safe transit of SILK, TREASURE, and Valuable Cargo; and PARCELS carried at low rates to all points of U.S.A. in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Express Companies.
 Trans-Pacific Cabin Passengers by this line can, if desired, TRAVEL BY RAIL between the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Also FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS to Shanghai and Japan Ports are available for return by the steamers of the REGULAR MAIL LINE.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th October, 1905. [2270]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
 FOR
 "MANILA" ... Friday, 3rd Nov., 4 p.m.
 "CHUNSAUNG" ... Saturday, 4th Nov., 4 p.m.
 "WOSANG" ... Tuesday, 7th Nov., 3 p.m.
 "HOPKINS" ... Friday, 10th Nov., 3 p.m.
 "FOOSHING" ... Saturday, 11th Nov., 3 p.m.
 "SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" ... Tuesday, 14th Nov., 3 p.m.
 * These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 * Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [18]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	Sat., 4th Nov., Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	Manila.	Sat., 11th Nov., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
 SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [15]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).
 S.S. "INDRANI," ... On 15th December.
 For freight and further information apply to
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS
 Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [1004]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SHANGHAI VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR
 OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE
 OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.
 STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON
 "ARABIA" 4,483 Metzenthin November 7th, 1905.
 "ARAGONIA" 5,105 Ernest November 20th, 1905.
 "NICOMEDIA" 4,370 Wagemann December 22nd, 1905.
 "NUMANTIA" 4,370 Feldmann January 7th, 1906.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to
 S. SILVERSTONE, ACTING GENERAL AGENT.
 Hongkong, 4th October, 1905. [43]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
 DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATE. FREIGHT & PASSAGERS.
 * BORUSSIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... On 2nd Nov. Freight & Passengers.
 Capt. Hahn ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ... Noon.
 SENEGAMBIA ... HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG ... On 11th Nov. Freight.
 Capt. Peter ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ...
 SERBIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... On 19th Nov. Freight.
 Capt. Hoffschmidt ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ...
 C. FRED. LARSEN ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... On 1st Dec. Freight.
 Capt. Meyerhofs ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ...
 SITHONIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... On 13th Dec. Freight.
 Capt. Müller ... (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo) ...
 NUBIA ... NEW YORK VIA SUEZ ... About 31st Dec. Freight.
 Capt. Habel ... with liberty to call at the Malabar coast ...
 * Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified doctors are carried.
 For Further Particulars apply to
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE, KING'S BUILDINGS.
 12

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
 THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE."
 Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above ports, on or about FRIDAY, the 3rd November.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [2]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
 PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
 THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL."

Captain G. M. Montford, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 4th November, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. *Mygdale*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt* due in London on 15th December.
 Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [11]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"SEGOVIA."
 Captain Schönbelt, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 4th Nov., at Noon.
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 Hongkong Office.
 Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [2452]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1905.
 "WRAY CASTLE" ... 11th Nov.
 "GHAZEE" ... to follow.
 "LOTHIAN" ... to follow.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
 DODWELL & CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 10th October, 1905. 2105-2135

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
 STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA PORTS.
 THE Steamship

"SALAZAR."
 Captain Eschenauer, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 1 p.m.
 This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Ville de la Ciotat*, bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and ADEEN.
 Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.
 Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.
 Next sailings will be as follows:
 S.S. "TOURANE" ... 29th Nov.
 S.S. "TONKIN" ... 12th Dec.
 Agent.
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX.
 Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS.
 THE Chartered Norwegian Steamship
 "EIDSVOED" will leave for the above places about the middle of November.
 For Particulars, apply to
 MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 20th October, 1905. [2378]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."
 Captain T. Austin, R.N.R.
 This Steamer departs from Hongkong, on 1st Week Days, at 8 a.m., and on Sundays at 8.30 a.m. Departs from Macao on Week Days about 5.30 p.m. and on Sundays at 5.30 p.m. if tide permits.

Fares—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), Single \$3, Return Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.
 Every Sunday will be on Excursion, at the following rates:
 1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket \$1, Return \$2. 3rd Class, Single 50 cents, Return 50 cents. Steerage 10 cents.
 Meals can be had on board.
 Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied either on board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning Passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.
 On Sundays, Passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin, which has accommodation for two or more Passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.
 First Class Passengers who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so on the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half-Ticket will be available for the following day.
 The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's Wh

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS, HOMEWARD.

Parcels for the United Kingdom via Gibraltar posted up to 5 p.m. to-morrow are due in London about the 11th December, and those posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 17th November are due in London on Christmas Morning.

With an additional fee of 60 cents parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m. on the 17th November would accompany the later mail due in London on the 18th December. Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 17th November, as the parcel mail of the 1st of December is not due in London till the 8th of January via Gibraltar and the 2nd January via Brindisi.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels are as follows:—
For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight ... 60 cents.
7 lbs. ... \$1.20
11 lbs. ... \$1.80

All parcels containing jewellery or any article of gold or silver must be insured, all insured parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be used for sealing purposes.

The *Regat*, with the English and French mails of the 6th October, and 29th September respectively, left Singapore on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here at about 3 p.m. to-day. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on September 5th and August 28th respectively, and the parcel mail closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 27th September, and for despatch overland on 3rd October.

The *s.s. Tourane*, left Saigon on Tuesday, the 31st ult., at 3 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

Mails for CANTON, SAMSHUI and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. (on Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.)
Mails for NANTAO, SANBUE, *KUMCHUK, *SAMSHUI, *WUCHOW and *CANTON are closed every weekday, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.
*No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	DATE	TIME
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Thursday, 2nd, 10.30 A.M.	
Singapore, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle	Thursday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.	
Macao	Thursday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.	
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.	Thursday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Shanghai	Thursday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Singapore and Shanghai	Friday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.	
Swatow	Friday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.	
Manila	Saturday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.	
Singapore and Celestia	Saturday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.	
Europe, &c., India via Tutuicorin	Saturday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.	
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 3rd Nov., at 5 p.m.		
Christmas parcel mail home		
Shanghai	Saturday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.	
Singapore	Saturday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.	
Kobe	Sunday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.	
Yokohama and Kobe	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.	
Batavia, Sumatra, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tuesday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.	
Tientsin	Tuesday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.	
Manila	Tuesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.	
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Tuesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.	
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma	Tuesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.	
Europe, &c., India via Tutuicorin	Wednesday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.	
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.		
Cebu and Manila	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.	
Zamboanga, Iloilo, San Juan and Kidat	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.	

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Japanese Curios, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 230 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.		1st November.
On LONDON.		
Telegraphic Transfer	111 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	111 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	111 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	111 1/2
On PARIS.		
Bank Bills, on demand	25 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	25 1/2
On GERMANY.		
On demand	202
On NEW YORK.		
Bank Bills, on demand	81
Credits, 60 days sight	81
On HONGKONG.		
Telegraphic Transfer	147
Bank, on demand	147 1/2
On CALCUTTA.		
Telegraphic Transfer	147
Bank, on demand	147 1/2
On SHANGHAI.		
Bank, at sight	71 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	71 1/2
On YOKOHAMA.—On demand	71 1/2
On MANILA.—On demand	69 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—On demand	81 1/2
On BATAVIA.—On demand	118 1/2
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